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St. Mary the Virgin
(Anglican Church)

Among deeds of heroism at sea, the rescue of the 27 men of the salvage ship Reindeer by volunteer seamen of the S.S. Montclair recently will rank high. Ably seconded by Captain Rothwell who steered the Montclair to make a lea for the lifeline, and with very heavy seas running, the crew under Second Officer Knight, set through "a cold wet piece of work as one could wish to see," was the comment of J. G. Rose, of Moose Jaw, former M.P. for that city, who was a passenger and witnessed the rescue from start to finish. (831)

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

Western Problems Are Discussed At Inter-Provincial Conference

Calgary, Alberta.—Unification of western Canadian policies, especially regarding unemployment relief, was advanced here Saturday, March 12, at the third inter-provincial conference of representatives of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Details of debate and decisions were withheld pending submission to the various provincial cabinets.

Problems of relief administration, handling of transients and deportation of foreign born agitators were discussed during the one-day conference, and representations to the Federal Government are expected to be made following consideration of the delegates' reports to their governments.

O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works in the Alberta Government, said that in all probability the provincial governments will be asked to take up with federal authorities the question of extending the period for Dominion aid in relief matters until the end of May, at least.

R. W. Bruhn, Minister of Public Works for British Columbia; T. M. Molloy, Deputy Minister of Labor for Saskatchewan; and R. C. Clubb, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, questioned here, but all silent on the discussions of the day.

Reports said the provinces would seek joint control of relief money expenditure to avoid delay in the inauguration of building projects and other government relief measures, but no confirmation was made by the four government representatives during the session.

Dr. Grisdale To Retire

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Will Be Superannuated

Ottawa, Ont.—The superannuation of Dr. H. H. Grisdale as Deputy Minister of Agriculture was announced by Robert Weir, Minister of that Department. Dr. Grisdale suffered a breakdown in health about a week ago and as a result asked for his superannuation, which has been granted. He has been Deputy Minister since 1919.

In making the announcement the minister expressed regret that one who had been so long in the department should find it necessary to ask for his superannuation on account of illness, which, no doubt, has been due to his arduous duties in the department. Dr. Grisdale will receive six months' leave with pay on April 3, after which the superannuation takes effect. No successor to Dr. Grisdale has yet been chosen.

Premier Outlines Seed Plan

Federal Government Proposes Loan To Three Prairie Provinces

Ottawa, Ont.—The position which the Dominion Government has taken in respect to supplying seed and feed for farmers in the prairie provinces was outlined in the House of Commons by Premier R. B. Bennett.

In brief, the government proposed to advance the necessary monies by way of loans to the three prairie provinces. The provinces would give to the Dominion their own treasury bills in return. In the case of the Province of Manitoba, Mr. Bennett stated that "something less than \$700,000 would take care of requirements."

Sir Henry Thornton Denies Persistent Rumors That Traffic Is Diverted

Montreal, Que.—The following statement was issued by Sir Henry W. Thornton, president and chairman of the Canadian National Railways:

"From time to time there have been rumors to the effect, amongst other things, that the government had, by either direct or indirect methods, traffic to be diverted from the lines of the Canadian National Railways. These rumors are entirely without foundation, and the management of the Canadian National categorically and emphatically denies that anything of the sort has occurred."

"The present management of the Canadian National Railways has had approximately six years' experience with the political parties and is of the opinion that the responsible leaders of

To Prevent Unemployment

Alberta Asks Federal Government To Adopt Jobless Insurance

Edmonton, Alberta.—Adoption of a national scheme of unemployment insurance was urged upon the Dominion Government in a resolution which was passed unanimously by the provincial legislature.

Moved by A. Smeaton, Labor, Lethbridge, the resolution read: "Resolved that this assembly, being of the opinion that the results of unemployment can only be properly and adequately prevented by a federal or national scheme of unemployment insurance, acceptable to the provinces, urged the federal government to introduce the immediate necessity of such legislation."

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion Government intends to carry out its promise to conduct an investigation into a contributory scheme of unemployment insurance, comprising employers and workers participating, it was officially stated today in connection with a resolution passed in the Alberta legislature for a federal or national scheme of unemployment insurance.

North Salmon Fisheries May Be Developed

On Account of U.S. Senate Refusing To Ratify Treaty

Victoria, B.C.—As a result of further refusal of the Senate of the United States to ratify the treaty negotiated between Canada and the United States five years ago for the preservation of the salmon fisheries of the Fraser River, British Columbia will now urge Ottawa to consider the obliteration of the salmon run of that river and the development of northern fisheries in place of it.

This was intimated in government circles here following announcement that the United States Senate was determined to take no action on the treaty at present.

Child Welfare Worker

Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief Of Department, May Be Retired

Ottawa, Ont.—Dr. Helen MacMurchy, chief of the Department of Child Welfare in the Dominion Department of Health, and one of Canada's outstanding women, may be retired from service at the end of March. Along with several other MacMurchys recently received notice of her retirement at the end of the month, with superannuation, in view of having reached the 60-year mark. Dr. MacMurchy was appointed chief of the child welfare branch at the time of its inception in 1918.

Russian Force Doubled

Soviet Garrison In Siberia Has Been Greatly Increased

Tokyo, Japan.—The Japanese Consul at Khabarovsk, Siberia, reported to the foreign office that the Soviet garrison there approximately had doubled in the last month.

Japanese authorities professed not to be alarmed, however, in spite of repeated reports of the sending of Soviet reinforcement troops in western Siberia. The war office estimated that the total Russian forces along the Ussuri frontier now is 50,000.

VISITS CANADA



Lord Irwin, former Viceroy of India, is coming to Canada in April to give the inaugural address in Toronto for the inauguration of a permanent lectureship established by the Massey Foundation. The object of the "Massey Lectures" will be to bring to Canada from the Motherland annually some of outstanding eminence in some sphere of activity.

Western Grain Rates

Urge Discrimination From Prairie Province To Pacific Coast

Edmonton, Alberta.—Action by the Privy Council with regard to the appeal of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald or Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, headed the United Kingdom delegation.

The resolution was moved by A. G. Andrew, U.F.A., Selkirk, and seconded by P. B. Grisdale, U.F.A., Okeana. It asked an answer be given to the appeal made by the two provinces in 1929 against the decision of the board of railway commissioners' order in general freight rates investigation insofar as the appeal pertained to the discrimination shown to exist between the export and domestic rates on grain shipped via Pacific coast ports.

Support For Red Cross

Contributions For Year 1931 Increased By \$50,000

Toronto, Ont.—In view of the enormous reduction of the average income of the Canadian public, it might have been anticipated that Red Cross revenues would have diminished greatly. But the contrary is the case," states J. L. Biggar, national commissioner, in his report submitted to the annual meeting of the Canadian Red Cross here.

Voluntary contributions to the Red Cross for 1931 were \$368,325, an increase of 1920 amount of 1920. Gross revenues of the society were \$283,688 for 1931, \$151,000 more than in 1930.

National Relief Fund

Toronto, Ont.—Slightly more than \$250,000 has been subscribed to date to the National Emergency Relief Fund, announced by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, last December, Norman Sommerville, K.C., has stated. The total includes the amount raised under the Saskatchewan Emergency Distress Fund.

Time Out for a Smoke



A hull in the street fighting at Chapei gives two Chinese machine gunners shown above an opportunity for a smoke, and gives their deadly weapon time to cool off after working overtime in defense of the city. These men are typical of the 19th Chinese Route Army.

France Must Import Wheat

Placing Of a Fresh Duty On Canadian Grain Is Unlikely

Paris, France.—Reports that the French Government will place a fresh duty on Canadian wheat on the expiration of the Franco-Canadian trade treaty on June have no substantiation. It was learned the government has not reached any decision, and such action is described as very impracticable.

It is pointed out France is bound to import wheat, as her own production is short, and duties would merely increase the cost of bread to the consumer without benefitting the domestic wheat producer. If any such action were taken it would have to be done under the so-called "padding act" which authorizes the government to increase duties on certain products, mostly foodstuffs, including wheat, by decree without previous notice.

The ministry of agriculture put in force drastic restrictions on the importation of fresh fruits and live plants, which affect Canada among other countries. This however is a routine step to guard against the introduction of the parasite known as the "San Jose" disease, which is of Californian origin.

Imperial Conference

Thought That Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald Or Stanley Baldwin Would Attend

London, England.—So much importance is attached to the Imperial Economic Conference to be held at Ottawa in July by the National Government that it would cause no surprise if Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald or Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, headed the United Kingdom delegation.

Mr. Baldwin's name is being mentioned particularly at the present time in connection with the fact that the Prime Minister has been in his association with the conference would be as appropriate as it would be welcome.

Composition of the delegation continues to give rise to much speculation. There appears no doubt that J. H. Thomas, secretary for the Dominions; Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, and Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Major W. E. Elliot, financial secretary to the treasury, will be included in any case.

Operated At a Loss

Manitoba's First Year Of Administering Natural Resources Results In Deficit

Winnipeg, Man.—First year's administration of Manitoba's natural resources by the provincial government resulted in a deficit of \$110,651, according to a report tabled in the Legislature by D. G. McKenzie, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Tuesday. Expenses for all purposes amounted to \$440,222, while revenue and capital cost totalled \$329,571. Natural resources were taken over a year ago by the province from the Dominion.

Millionaires In Britain

London, England.—Great Britain has 540 "millionaires," according to the annual report of the inland revenue commissioners compiled on the basis of incomes exceeding £10,000 assessed for surtax last year. The report also stated there were 157 incomes exceeding £100,000 for the same period.

Idle Insurance Plan Laid Before Parliament By Peter Heenan

Ottawa, Ont.—Details of an unemployment insurance scheme were laid before parliament by Peter Heenan, former minister of labor, with the expressed hope the government would foster the plan. The total annual cost of the scheme would be \$30,000,000, divided equally among the Dominion, the workers and the employers. Benefits would range from \$30 a month for single men to \$65 a month for married men.

"In order to raise the contribution to be made by the workers," said Mr. Heenan, "each man would be required to contribute \$12 a year or about 30 cents a week. One or two per cent of the payroll of the average employer would raise the \$30,000,000 required from that group and the remaining \$30,000,000 would be contributed by the federal government, or, if it desired to co-operate with the provinces, it could contribute \$15,000,000 and the provinces the remaining \$15,000,000."

The insurance scheme, to be effective in 1932, would be in scope, said the former labor minister, "and there is no excuse to delay it any longer. Any question of waiting for further information, or gathering additional statistics or of hearing the opinions of actuaries is, in my way of thinking, only a waste of time. The plan is the Heenan suggestion was made while the House was debating the government resolution to prolong unemployment, the Unemployment Relief Act of last session. Once again, the majority of the speakers rose from opposition benches and they made their attack on the "blank cheque" features of the measure. The cabinet, they urged, was attempting to make the functions of parliament—power to spend money without specific authority, to amend legislation and enact new laws, all by order-in-council. The House of Commons was being rendered impotent and its powers and rights surrendered to the Prime Minister and his cabinet ministers.

Division on the resolution was postponed until next week. For the most part, government supporters have withdrawn from the debate.

A vigorous defense of the administration of money by the Saskatchewan relief commission was entered by Dr. W. D. Cowan, Cons., Long Lake, Saskatchewan, he said, had proved himself equal to the task of handling his own business. In these depressed times, all the province wanted was some slight assistance to help it along.

Criticism of the tariff legislation enacted by the government in the emergency session of 1930 was expressed by Robert McKinnell, Liberal, Assiniboia. This legislation had lost foreign markets for the western farmers, he declared. Complaint that the Prime Minister was asking for unusual powers without consulting in parliament the reason for his request, was voiced by John L. Brown, Lib., Ligar.

The government's relief measure in Saskatchewan was commended by Harry Butcher (Liberal, Last Mountain). He said the people of Saskatchewan appreciated the government's work and the kind assistance

of the rest of Canada in sending food and clothing.

E. J. W. (Liberal, Weyburn), commented on the Prime Minister's reference to the Saskatchewan farmers who had been helped by the government. The help, he said, had amounted to about \$17.50 per capita. He doubted if any other class of people could have got through the winter on that amount with so little complaint.

He believed in giving the Prime Minister all the credit that was due him. He agreed that a good job had been done in setting up the Saskatchewan Relief Commission. The Prime Minister had not had set up a political body but had done so and credit was due him for that, said Mr. Young. But he did have some complaint about the way the commission had functioned at the start.

Manitoba Farm Loans Board

Increased Deficit Is Shown For Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1931

Winnipeg, Man.—Deficit of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association increased from \$168,874.18 to \$1,022,203 during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1931, according to a report submitted to the legislature by the Manitoba Farm Loans Board along with an audit report of the association.

The report was first made by the new board, which took over direction of the association's activities in 1930. Operating expenses of \$85,197.31 and writing off of \$768,104.44 under the board's new policy, accounted for the greatly increased deficit, it was explained.

In an explanation of the association's condition, the report found fault with previous operation of the association. "The scheme could not have been a complete success from the commencement," it remarks setting out that the margin between the cost of the money borrowed for the purpose of making loans and the rate of interest charged the farmer-borrower was insufficient.

Preparing For Conference

Manufacturers In Canada Have Been Discussing Empire Trade

Toronto, Ont.—Preparatory work for the Imperial Economic Conference being held next July at Ottawa is proceeding in a promising manner, it was reported to the council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in executive session here. Numerous meetings of groups of manufacturers have been held to discuss British Empire trade, particularly trade between Canada and Great Britain, and considerable information has been collected.

Easter Recess For Commons

Ottawa, Ont.—The House of Commons will adjourn on Wednesday evening, March 23, until the following Tuesday. Premier Bennett indicated that this was the Easter recess proposed by the government. W. L. McKenzie King, opposition leader, said he thought this would be satisfactory to his followers.

Good Work Performed By British R. A. F. Receives Commendation

London, Eng.—For an hour Thursday afternoon, March 10, the House of Commons was illumined with the romance of high adventure.

Sir Philip Sassoon, under secretary for air, introduced the air estimates and they were no mere recital of votes and types of aircraft. One saw the Royal Air Force opening up new routes, leading a helping hand in the world's desolate places.

A lost touring car of the Egyptian state railways was discovered in the sand wastes of the Libyan Desert. A friendly hand was given to a district commissioner in the collection of taxes from unwilling semi-nomadic tribes. A case of appendicitis was conveyed 500 miles across the desert from Darfa to Khartoum. Water and supplies were taken to an African trade expedition stranded north of Wadmaia, with only a small bottle of water between its members.

"Though reckoned by size alone the Royal Air Force still takes only

fifth place in the air forces of the world, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that no other air force is better equipped, and in no other air force is the standard of training and efficiency so high," said Sir Philip.

But it is my plain duty to enter a warning that to maintain this standard we shall inevitably require in 1933 and future years substantially more money than the House is being asked to vote in these estimates."

The Royal Air Force estimates total 15,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 700,000 pounds.

In regard to civil aviation, Sir Philip said that to maintain it and bring it into operation—in the near future, it was hoped—another 12,000 miles or more of Empire air routes. When these were opened the Empire would have more than 37,000 miles of organized air routes.

W. N. O. 1833

Manitoba Government Will See That Development At Churchill Will Be Along Proper Lines

Churchill, baby of the pioneer towns of the north, is to be brought up a good-natured child. She will be well-groomed and attractive, according to her guardian, the Manitoba Government. She will have at least as many accessories as can be provided her in the stress of these hard times, but she must not grow up too fast.

Thousands of Canadians would like to grow up with the far-north seaport on Hudson Bay, which is to be opened this summer. The province, jealously guarding the welfare of little Churchill, long-hoped-for prairie outlet to the sea, plans an orderly development that will assure the town against unemployment.

No squatters will be allowed to settle in the townsite. Hon. J. G. McKenzie, Minister of Natural Resources, has decided. Guided by painful experience in the cases of such settlements as Cranberry Portage and Flin Flin, in Manitoba's central mining district, where squatters have created a major problem to the government, Manitoba is going to provide that Churchill thrives on a better-planned settlement.

Shortage of government funds may make Churchill's baptism a rather less pompous procedure than the administration hoped for a few months ago. Mr. McKenzie said it had been originally planned to expend \$500,000 in getting the town launched in proper fashion. Local conditions demand careful sanitary precautions in the form of adequate sewerage, a pure water supply and fire-proof buildings. But such an amount of money will not be available this summer. For initial work making possible the town's opening, Mr. McKenzie expects an outlay of \$100,000 to be necessary. This amount probably will be spent.

Hundreds of persons who want to start business in Churchill are the set of Mr. McKenzie's created a problem for Mr. McKenzie's department. Those who will give the right to open businesses, whether by licences or stores, will need capital back of them, the Minister said, as they will have to figure on a large degree on seasonal business.

The government does not want a horde of unemployed at Churchill during the long winters of inaction when the port is closed and business is at a standstill. Those in the government service who have charge of plans for the town say it would be cruel to allow a population to get started there which would be without the means to get proper shelter, food and fuel during the winter.

So the slogan for Churchill will be orderly development "within the bounds of reason." The population to start with must of necessity be very small, within the bounds of what work and business is necessary.

There will be railway yards, ocean commerce, docks, grain elevators, warehouses and other basic businesses to start with. In time industry will develop on Dominion property, which will be leased for industrial purposes. The province, though owning the townsite, has no land for industrial purposes.

It was pointed out by Mr. McKenzie that nothing would be gained by allowing people to rush helter-skelter into Churchill. It will not be a boom-town; no land speculation will be permitted. All property will be leased by the province. No one will be allowed to obtain property and then hold it for a long time without developing it.

The flimsy houses, tents and other traditional phenomena that rose in hygiene boom-towns will not be a feature of Churchill's early life. First buildings are expected to be fire-proof hotels and well constructed boarding houses. To permit any other housing of the town, it is held, would be a disservice.

"Fritz, would you like a little brother or a little sister for Christmas?" I will speak to your mother about it."

"If it is the same father, I would rather have a little sister than a brother."

Luistige Koller Zeitung, Cologne.

W. M. U. 1933

ward its proper development for many years.

It is likely that a temporary sewerage system will be installed this summer for the hotels and boarding houses that can be built.

Rural and Urban Population

Movement To Cities and Towns Lowers Rural Population

The rural population today represents 46.29 per cent of the total for the Dominion as compared with more than 50 per cent. In 1921, according to a report, based on last year's census, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The rural population today is 4,802,138 and the urban 5,772,058, compared with 4,435,927 and 4,352,122 respectively a decade ago. During the ten-year period the urban population (cities, towns and incorporated villages) increased by 1,219,938 or 28 per cent, while the rural showed an increase of only 366,311, or 7.8 per cent.

In the ten years, the population of the Dominion increased by 1,986,217 or 18.05 per cent to the total of 10,374,196. During the same period the gain in the United States was 16.1 per cent, and in England and Wales somewhat less than six per cent.

In western provinces, the rural and urban population follows:

Total Rural Urban	
Manitoba—	
1921	700,139 384,710 315,969
1931	610,119 348,502 261,618
Saskatchewan—	
1931	821,785 630,580 290,905
1921	757,510 538,552 218,958
Alberta—	
1931	731,605 453,097 278,508
1921	688,454 365,550 222,904

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Annette



WEE WASHING FROCKS WITH BLOOMERS MAKE LIFE HAPPY FOR TINY TOTS

Stacks and stacks of little tubalike frocks and baby bloomers. Every Spring will soon be here! Mummy is keeping her sewing machine busy these days. The clever design of this cunning bloomer dress has taken printed into deep blue on a well-covered white ground. The plain, cotton yoke and sleeve cuffs scalloped edged. Both you and she will love it.

There are any number of fetching schemes that suggest themselves. Quilts, gingham, pique, cotton broadcloth and linen are sturdy fabrics.

Style No. 811 is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (post is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 375 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. 811—Size—

Name—

Address—

City—

State—

Send—



FARMER: "Where are those cows I asked you to mind?"

TRAMP: "Why—you said nothing about followin' 'em about!"—The Passing Show, London, England.

Garden In Death Valley

Recent rains, the heaviest in years, have created a lake fifty miles long.

The sink of Death Valley, several hundred feet below sea level, is the lowest spot in the United States. Generally rains, when they fall in the valley, vanish quickly in the intense heat.

Returning from a trip to the Valley, Percy Britte, chairman of the Bakersfield Board of Supervisors, brought news of Death Valley's latest spring.

Those acquainted with the district expect the valley to reproduce the unusual phenomenon of two years ago, when a series of rains caused dormant seeds to sprout and the valley became a wilderness of brilliant wild columbine, blue larkspur, delphinium, blue bells, daisies, wild geranium, buttercup, poppies, Indian paint brush and cactus flowers.

Disarmament Question

The new reduction or abolition of the modern defensive armaments of peace-loving nations, of which Great Britain is second to none, cannot prevent war. Scythes and billhooks proved themselves, in olden times, formidable weapons of offence, and so they would again if the manufacture of any virile nation found offensive measures necessary to procure the necessities of life for themselves, their wives and families.—J. F. T. Harper in the National Review (London), England.

Canadian Trade Ship

Returns To Canada After A Two Month Cruise Through Caribbean Sea

After a successful two month's cruise through the Caribbean Sea, the S.S. New Northland, Canadian trade exhibition ship, returned to Halifax, recently.

The vessel, referred to as "the floating show window" of Canada, left Halifax on January 8. Since that date she has called at Bermuda, the Leeward Islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica, Barbados, the Windward Islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada, Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica, Cuba and the Bahamas.

Canadiana of board, representatives of governments and businesses, were in an advantageous position to see and learn about business conditions in the West Indies. The party regarded the trip as successful in its mission of establishing business connection and promoting goodwill.

A desire was evident to use Canadian goods in preference to United States articles. It was stated, this feeling arising from the Canada-West Indies treaty of 1925, partly from the service offered by the Canadian National "Lady" Boats and partly because of the strong pro-Empire feeling which exists.

While no figures were available, representatives of firms which sent exhibits on the boat secured many valuable orders while in the south and established contacts which may be expected to produce much business in the future.

Wages in Australia are increasing.

Great Bear Lake Area Believed To Be One Of The Richest Mining Regions In The World

The Silver Lining

People Live Longer During Depression

Says R.C. Professor

Depressions have their silver lining, according to Prof. H. F. Angus, head of the Department of Economics and Sociology at the University of British Columbia.

"You live longer when there's a slump in business, unless you are one of those unfortunate who feel the situation so keenly that you jump from the tenth story or borrow a gun," said Prof. Angus.

The death rate records of 53 cities in Canada for 1931 were 45,819, compared with 47,555 in 1930, a drop of three per cent.

"You see, economic conditions in years of depression force the majority of us to adopt a simpler form of living," explained Prof. Angus. "There is less over-eating, less night life and luxurious habits are abandoned."

Enforced diets in many cases have led to abandonment of rich foods, he added. Industrial accidents have also been lessened by the curtailment of factory operations.

"However, it isn't only the depression that has given us a lower death rate," he said. "Better knowledge of sanitation, control of disease and general intelligence of the public in health matters in civilized countries are really the chief factors."

Want Canadian Goods

Officials at the Canadian exhibit in the empire marketing board's section of the British industries fair said in queries for Canadian produce had greatly exceeded their expectations and that an unprecedented number of apples and other samples had been sold.

The Sugar Maple

The sugar maple is so called because of the syrup and sugar derived from its sap. The sap of all maples contains more or less sugar, but only the sugar maple is tapped in commercial practice since it is the most productive—Forest Service, Department of the Interior, Canada.

"Is your wife fond of listening in?"

"Not half so much as she is of speaking out."

Where there's a will there's usually a contestant.

Europe's oat production last year was greater than in 1930.

School memories of Great Bear Lake are due for rigid revision in the light of disclosures of a rich mineral wealth in that region. Early maps revealed a huge wilderness between Edmonton and the icy shores of the Arctic in which Great Bear Lake was the last of several large bodies of water, lonely and remote. Students often wondered at the enormous area of nature on apparent purpose.

Dr. Charles Cammell, Deputy Minister of Mines for Canada, speaking in the conservative manner of the scientist, told a scholarly audience of mining men of his hopes for the new mining region, which is so rich in various minerals, especially pitchblende, the ore that carries radium. "It appears the pitchblende deposits will be as rich as, and possibly richer than, any of the other known deposits in the world," he said. The importance of this find from the standpoint of the treatment of cancer may be imagined.

In the same address Dr. Cammell said the value of the mineral products of Canada exceeded the value of the wheat crop, a statement doubtless based on the recent low price of wheat.

Only the aeroplane has made the wealth of Great Bear Lake something of practical importance. As long ago as 1771 Samuel Hearne brought back the first news of the active copper from the Coppermine River, which flows into the Arctic further east toward Hudson Bay. Physical difficulties made exploration of the region impossible for the next century and a half. Enough has been revealed in recent years to show the triangle between the Mackenzie River, Great Bear Lake and the shore of the Arctic west of the Coppermine, is one of the richest mining regions of the world.—Toronto Globe.

One Of Hardest Jobs

Faced By Mounties In Recent Hunt For Trapper

Truth, they say, is stranger than fiction. And had any novelist written an imaginative story corresponding to the truth behind the hunt in the sub-Arctic regions of Canada for the "crazy" trapper, Johnson, it might have been regarded as far-fetched.

Those who sit in comfort here can have little conception of the hardships and adventures the posse of Royal Canadian Mounted Police and their aides experienced, while pursuing this extraordinary man in the Arctic wastes. He had limitless space to manoeuvre in and he was laured to cold. Had he not been an exceptional man himself, plus having a mental link that made him impervious to suffering, he would have been run down long before, or succumbed to the rigorous conditions. Right to the dramatic end he put up a remarkable fight and died with his boots on.

Tough as the Mounted Police are, this was one of the hardest jobs, if not the hardest, they had ever tackled. But they lived up to their name and fame, as they always do. They may well pray, however, to be delivered from such an adventure again for it cost the life of one gallant man and serious injuries to two others.—St Thomas Times-Journal.

Railway Officials Retire

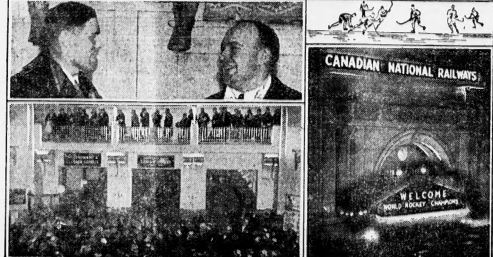
Announcement was made recently of the retirement of two prominent traffic department officials of the Canadian National Railways. H. H. Melanson, assistant traffic president, and Thomas Lorne MacDonald, freight department manager, central region.

The retirement of Mr. Melanson, concluding 43 years' service, was effective March 9, and that of Mr. MacDonald, which terminated 45 years' service, on March 15.

"What do you want?"

"I want to say that the post in which I have shared for the past five years is the worst job ever—that your firm is nothing but a swindle—that you are the biggest huckster in the driver's possible—and that I have inherited a fortune and wish to give up my job!"—Vilnius, Oslo.

ROUSING WELCOME GIVEN WORLD HOCKEY CHAMPIONS ON RETURN FROM CONQUESTS



When Canada's Olympic hockey champions, the Winnipeg, returned a few days ago to the Manitoba capital after their conquest of the amateur hockey chieftains of the world, they were greeted a wildly enthusiastic welcome by the home-town supporters. Thousands of Winnipeg's most national citizens flocked down as they took their train, thumped each other on the back and shouted themselves hoarse in honor of the champions. Long lines of impressive floats and gaily decorated cars participated in an enormous parade that proceeded through crowded streets from the Centre National station to the Empress Hotel, where the Winnipeg were officially welcomed by civic and government officials. (1) Hockey champions, (2) Frank Frederickson, captain of former Olympic champions, congratulating Bill Cockburn (right), captain of the victorious Winnipeg. (3) Champions (top) passing through station on arrival home. (4) Champions getting an enthusiastic welcome in front of the station.

For Game Preservation

United States Game Laws Meet With Disapproval At Saskatoon Meeting

Executive of the Saskatchewan Fish and Game Protective Association strongly disapprove of hunting methods employed in certain parts of the United States and a resolution to that effect will be presented at the meeting of game commissioners at Ottawa, April 14, 15 and 16. Baiting, live decoys, sunken punts and night lights, used in hunting water fowl were the main methods denounced by the executive of the association, at a conference held at Saskatoon. The resolution also hints that the Saskatchewan organization feels that failure of United States authorities to remove the devastating and unsportsmanlike methods of hunting may eventually lead to a break in negotiations toward an international movement for the conservation of migratory game birds.

The meeting concentrated mainly on various methods of conservation, much of the discussion taking on an international aspect so far as the migratory bird act was concerned. The general feeling of the meeting was that unless close co-operation of Canadian and United States organizations is arranged, the time is not far distant when wild ducks and geese will be virtually extinct. Open seasons of similar duration on both sides of the line was suggested as another important step, and representations will be made to Ottawa that any changes in length of season or bag limit made in Canada, be subject to the approval of the provinces affected.

Revolver and automatic shotgun, already banned in Canada but permissible in certain states, are strongly opposed by the Saskatchewan body and that point will be brought to attention of the Ottawa conference. Other types of "musket" came in for round or two of fire but no official move was made regarding the use of "plugged" pump guns. Along with many other items, it was decided that the 1932 general meeting of the Saskatchewan Fish and Game Protective Association will be held at North Battleford, June 24-25. During the interim every effort is being made to organize local protective associations and along with interesting sportsmen throughout the province in the protective plan, to start a similar movement among the younger people.

Unemployment Insurance

Federal Or National Plan Is Urged By Alberta Legislature

Adoption of a national scheme of unemployment insurance was urged upon the Dominion Government in a resolution which was passed unanimously by the Alberta Legislature. Moved by A. Emerson, Labor, Lethbridge, the resolution read: "Resolved that this assembly, being of the opinion that the results of unemployment can only be met by a national scheme of unemployment insurance, acceptable to all provinces, it is urged upon the Federal Government the immediate necessity of such legislation."

Salmon Shipped To Orient

A shipment of 25 tons of British Columbia salmon, processed in the Victoria cold storage plant at Ogden Point, and destined for the Orient, left by the "Empress of Canada," the other day. There were about 6,000 fish in the shipment, caught off the west coast of Vancouver Island and stored in the local plant. The salmon were shipped in bulk and were glazed during the trip across.

Carrier pigeons in Germany now act as air photographers, carrying attached to them small automatic cameras which operate as the birds fly.



"You have spent twelve years in the colonies? Is the climate unhealthy?" "Yes. Very. To be ill down there you have to be in very good health!" —Pages Gates, Yverdon.

Not Entirely Self Reliant

United States Depends On Britain In Many Ways

The great American nation is not entirely self-sufficient, although it likes to think it is. For a leading role in the Washington bi-centenary celebration, the celebration committee selected Miss Margaret Anglin for a leading role. Miss Anglin is a Canadian.

For the leading role in the "Abraham Lincoln" film some time ago, another Canadian, Walter Huston, was chosen to enact the part of the great liberator.

By common consent the finest book on the American constitution was written by a Scotman, Lord Bryce. It is the standard work of its kind in American universities.

The best play written in the life of Lincoln was written by an Englishman, John Drinkwater.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Duke Is Engine Driver

Spanish Duke Sticks To His Job On The Railway

The Duke of Saragossa who is a qualified locomotive driver and who formerly frequently piloted King Alfonso's private train, is today working as an ordinary railwayman and drawing the wages of an express engine driver. It was the duke who during the revolution deprived King Alfonso of his throne. Since the advent of the new Republic the duke, who formerly was chief engineer of the Northern Railway of Spain, has stuck to his job as locomotive driver. He has been largely employed in co-ordinating consignments of gold from Spain to France, for the safety of which he has been held personally responsible.

New Use For Propellers

Set Air In Motion and Ward Off Frost

If frost threatens the 100-acre bean field of Fred Rustenberg and his son, Fred, Jr., at Santa Benito, Texas, three airplane propellers will be turned up in an attempt to ward off damage. The motors, taken from bombers used during the World War, have huge wooden propellers. Currents set in motion by the whirling propellers will keep frost from forming, the Rustenbergs believe. Their experiment is based upon reports obtained by Brown White, San Benito, two years ago when two airplanes flew over a potato field during a few hours that frost formed elsewhere. The potato crop was undamaged by the cold.

Advertising Is Necessary

Publisher Of Small Town Paper Had Good Argument

The publisher of a small town newspaper was trying to get the general store owner to advertise. "Merchant—I've been in this town 30 years and every man, woman, and child here knows me. I don't need a newspaper. I don't need to advertise." "Publisher—Is that so? Tell me how long that church has been here." "Merchant—Fifty years, I believe." "Publisher—Well, don't they still ring the bell every Sunday morning?" —Montreal Star.

His Good Deal

A nice old man entered the village inn. He chatted with the innkeeper for a few moments and then said: "By the way, a poor fellow came to me yesterday morning and said he was starving. I sent him up to you and told him to have a good meal at my expense. Did he come?" "Yes, that's right, sir," said the innkeeper.

"How much do I owe you, then?" asked the benevolent one. "Four-and-six is all, sir." "Four-and-six? He must have had a tidy-sized meal for that. What did he have?" "Five pints of beer and a packet of cigarettes."

Planning Big Bridge

What will be the longest bridge in Europe is being planned by the Danish government. It will be over the Storstrom Straits, and will cost \$10,000,000. The structure will be nearly 10,000 feet in length, will have a single railway track and an 18-foot roadway. It is to be completed by 1939 or 1940.

Of 160,000 physicians in the United States more than one-fourth are specialists.

The ribbed golf set its name from the whizzing cry it utters.

Norway is the chief producer of cod liver oil.



UNCLE SAM: "Now what's a guy to do in a fix like this? Should I be satisfied with what I've already collected, or grab at some more eggs and risk the old rope bustle under the extra strain?" —The Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales.

Russia Forbids Emigration

Anyone Attempting To Leave Country May Be Killed

A despatch from Rumania reports that a large body of Rumanians, men and women, started to walk across the frozen Danester River from Soviet territory into Rumanian territory because they were hungry and suffering terrible hardships under the Soviet regime. They expected things would be better for them in Rumania.

Soviet guards on the border spotted them, opened fire with their rifles and killed some forty of the would-be emigrants.

It is hard for people to get into Russia as tourists. The Soviet doesn't want people snooping around and finding out what is going on, unless they are complaint lions of the Bernad Sholtsky, actor type, who are given the best of what is to be got, shown the bright spots, then go back home and tell the world about what a grand and glorious country Soviet Russia is.

But if it is hard for visitors to get into Russia, it is harder still for Russians to get out. In fact it is strictly prohibited to leave the country. There is no emigration whatever. The Russian people must stay in the country, work as the Soviet masters decree they shall work, and die of starvation if they cannot help it.

Perhaps death by bullet is preferable.

Gets Edge On Competitors

Whidson Shown By Firms Which Advertise During Depression

It is in times of depression that competition diminishes with obvious advantages to those who can and do maintain their sales efforts. A bold advertiser in a depression period gets the "edge" on his competitors, at a cost much less than is required, at a good many times the times when business enterprise hums.

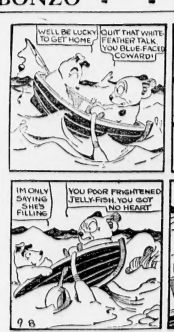
Wrigley found depression years to be good years for him because other sellers diminished their canvases of the buying public. When other voices grow faint or silent, the public turns in larger numbers to that advertiser who seeks their attention and favor with undiminished—perhaps increased—sincerity.

The public really wants — even in times of depression — to be advertised to. It feels lost and becomes spiritless unless when advertisers grow dumb.

The sockeye salmon spends most of its life in the sea, but spawns only in fresh water.

Switzerland has a "Duy Swiss Goods" campaign.

BONZO



Necessity Evolved

Popular Cigarette

Indian Artillerymen Forced To Find Substitute For Pipes To Find Cigarettes. The cigarette is having its 100th anniversary in 1932. Its origin is due to the necessity which has mothered other inventions, for the cigarette stands revealed as a child of war. When the forces of Ibrahim Pasha lay before Acre in 1832 a supply of tobacco came up from the artillerymen. The boxes of pipes in which to smoke it had been destroyed by the cannon of the defense. However, an ingenious gunner hit upon the idea of filling with tobacco instead of gunpowder one of the little tubes of India paper provided for priming field pieces, and voila! the "little cigar!"

By 1840, a year in which the British troops took part in another siege of Acre, the cigarette was known in London, England. Five years later cigarettes had been introduced into France, and by 1850 they were being smoked in Italy.

One Smile Survives

German Police Dog Proves "Doggish Persistence" Still In Force

In his day of the driving horse, the English language was rich with such similes as "holding the whip for a dog" or "giving free rein." These have lost a little of their force since the advent of the automobile. But "doggish persistence" is vividly exemplified by the exploit of the German police dog that has just ended a 200-mile trek alone through a frozen wilderness to its former home in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.—Christian Science Monitor.

No Permanent Prosperity

Everyone Now Must Get Down To Real Business and Work

"We must use us are old enough to remember when it was hard times all the time. Hard times are normal. Our fathers know how never lived easy times. Life is a battle, not a picnic. We get a fleeting taste of prosperity once in a while, but permanent prosperity is simply hallucination, that you get on the radio during political campaigns. We must face things as they are and go to work. There are people who reach for the paper in the morning to see if good times are coming back. They want to see what the government is going to do for them. They think the latter is Santa Claus. Let us all get down to real business and work." —Strathroy Age-Dispatch.

Mistaken Information

Two actor friends foregathered in their rural rendezvous. One of them was wearing an eye in deep mourning. "Where on earth did you collect that one?" the other. "Well," said he of the eye, "do you know that pretty chorus girl of ours whose husband is in America?" "Yes, of course, I know her."—"Well, he isn't in America."

By Study



National Research Laboratories

Official Opening Of New Building To Take Place On May 27

When at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa, this May, the story is told of scientific achievement in this country—Oiler, Dawson, Bell, Rutherford, Adams, Saunders, McLennan, Banting, Buller, Collip and the others—and the importance of science in Canadian life today surveyed, it will be within walls that represent the nation's most ambitious scientific undertaking.

The Government of Canada and the National Research Council have acceded to the request of the Royal Society that this historic meeting be held in the building that is now being completed for the Council's National Research Laboratories. The official opening of the new building will take place at the same time, probably on the evening of May 27.

Science 50 years ago and science today will be contrasted by the spokesmen of the Royal Society and the surroundings will emphasize that contrast.

The year the Royal Society of Canada, the first scientific laboratory established at Paris (The International Bureau of Weights and Measures). The fact that the Reichsanstalt for Physics and Chemistry was founded by Imperial Germany only in 1887, the National Physical Laboratories of Physics and Chemistry was founded in 1899, and the Bureau of Standards by the United States in 1901, indicates the youthfulness of the scientific age that the National Research Laboratories represent.

Within the memory of men still living great universities did not grant fellowships in science and Sir J. J. Thomson, president of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, stated at the Centenary meeting last September that the movement for including science among the studies pursued in the universities and schools of Great Britain began only 100 years ago.

Following the trend of all the great commercial nations, especially since the war, Canada, at a cost of more than \$3,000,000, has provided the laboratories for the National Research Council and dedicated them to the maintenance of a high standard of living for Canadians. Already a programme of investigation has been embarked upon in the fields of chemistry, physics, biology, aeronomy, textiles and metallurgy. The functions of the laboratories is to assist in the accurate assessment of Canada's natural resources and seek the application of science for their maximum economic development.

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British Industries Fair

The British Industries Fair broke attendance records in the first two days. Beside the home folk, 600 Danish business men arrived to see samples and place orders. Comes also a delegation of return Swiss hotel keepers to inspect and order many things for use in Alpine inns. This overseas interest is not wholly altruistic. The Danes want the British, in spite of their loss in buying their bacon and butter, the inn-keepers want to increase their English guest list.

The English Channel

Visibility in the English Channel has been wonderfully clear at night lately and the lights of Guisness, 22 miles away—can be plainly seen from Dover. Old sailors say they have known nothing like it in winter for many years. The sea has been as smooth as a pond. The coast resorts have been enjoying brilliant sunshine.

The Philippine legislature

has adopted new regulations regarding aviation.

Many a man owes his success in life to the advice he didn't take from others.

A great mind is always a generous one.

Returning To Mother Country

Tide Of Immigration Turning Back To Shores Of Britain

It has come as a shock to the British public to learn that Dominions are sending more migrants back to Britain than they are receiving, despite the fact that the Dominion government and private agencies for promotion of settlement in the empire overseas.

Last year there were 11,000 men, women and children coming to England from Canada in excess of the number making the westward journey. There were another 11,000 that came to the Old Country from other parts of the empire over and above the number leaving Britain. Australia had the next largest exodus after Canada, making a net loss of 8,500 migrants.

Taking the last two years together Canada has a balance in her favor, Australia having lost 14,000 by emigration. The same story of the migration movement to Britain is told of the United States. A net balance of 13,000 people has returned to that country expecting to find better conditions in Britain last year. It has often been said that the pull of the United States is the pull of the United States, making a net loss of 8,500 migrants.

It is the first time that the tide has turned right back to the mother country from all distant shores and it is by no means certain that the fall of the birth rate, which began in 1920, will not result in a shortage of overseas countries are again demanding labor. There is already shortage of juveniles in Britain owing to the fall of the birth rate, which began in war years. The Morning Post sorrowfully comments, "If our industrial system were to continue to welcome these recruits, but as things are we can only suppose they return to us by reason of the poor pay system and unemployment insurance, they have been beaten by harder conditions of the new world, or are attracted by softer conditions of the old."

Radio Station In North Closed Down

Must Depend Now On Slower Means Of Communication

Communication in the north has received a setback with the closing by the federal government of the radio station at Lac La Ronge. The Ladder Lake and Waskesiu stations have also been closed and there is believed to be little likelihood they will be opened in the summer because of the economy wave which has hit the Dominion Government. The Lac Ronge station was shut up and now those in the north are dependent upon aeroplane which make spasmodic visits to the various points, and the slower means of communication available before the radio service was inaugurated.

Fear Grasshopper Plague

North Dakota Farmers Hoping For A Cold, Wet Spring

Revering their usual attitude the farmers of North Dakota, and especially of the north-eastern section of the state, are not so much afraid of a cold, wet spring. In this they see the best assurance of freedom from the worst grasshopper plague that territory has ever experienced. Arrangements are being made for Federal assistance in conducting a systematic campaign on grasshoppers in this and other north-western states, but the task is so tremendous that in the absence of assistance from nature it is likely to prove impossible to deal with it effectively.

Ban On Narcotics

The House of Commons on resolution moved by the Prime Minister, approved the international convention for the suppression of the manufacture, and regulating and distribution of narcotic drugs. The convention was drawn at Geneva on May 13, 1931 and was signed for Canada by Dr. W. H. Riddell.



Before coming to you I went to Mr. Sures

"What silly advice did he give you?"

"He told me to come to you!" —Dues Hume, Madrid.

